PER. SEC.
OCT 17 1978
NYPL
STACK 3
OVERSIZE

The People's Korea

No.912 EVERY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 4, 1978 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

ZAMBIAN MIL. DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 23 received the military friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia, according to a KCNA report.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by A.G. Zulu, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

GHANAIAN GOV'T DEL

Earlier on Sep. 18, President Kim Il Sung received the government delegation of the Republic of Ghana.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Charles Spencer Churchil Grant, Commissioner for Special Affairs of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency F.W.K. Akuffo, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Ghana, to President Kim Il Sung.

CENTRAL AFRICAN RARTY, GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung on the same day received the party and government delegation of Central Africa which had attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung met Zambian military friendship del. and posed for a photograph with them on Sep. 23. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Joaquim Da Silva Nzengue, State Minister of the Palace in Charge of the Organization of the Party of the Central African Empire.

Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Chong Song Nam were present.

Abendoh Hubert, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Central African Empire to the DPRK, was also present.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Majesty Bokassa the First, Emperor of Central Africa, to President Kim Il Sung.

President Receives Messages from Foreign Party, State Leaders

President Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Messages of greeting came from:

☆ ☆

Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; D. Burrenchobay, Acting Governor-General of Mauritius; John Michael Geoffray Marningham Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados; Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Anton Buttigieg, President of the Republic of Malta; Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal; Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran; Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, King of Malaysia; Kristjan Eldjarn, President of the Republic of Iceland; Carl Gustaf, King of Sweden; Bokassa the First Emperor of Central Africa; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President of the Republic of Austria; Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Olav the Fifth, King of Norway; Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and President of its Council of Revolution; and Elias Sarkis, President of the Republic of Lebanon.

The messages extended warm congratulations to President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and sincerely wished him good health and a long life and happiness.

They wished the Korean people continued big progress and prosperity.

They also expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

President Meets Koreans from Japan

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 22 received all the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK headed by Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), the relay group for conveying a letter of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, the Korean school children's art troune in Japan and the delegation of the Korean construction and trading corroration in Japan, KCNA reported.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk and Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, Ji Jin Ho, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi, Yun Ch'Bok and Kang Hui Won were present.

President Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with the members of the delegations, had a conversation and posed for a photograph with them.

On the evening of this day President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall for the delegations of Koreans in Japan.

Ceremony for Presenting Letters

A ceremony for presenting letters of loyalty of the entire Korean people to President Kim Il Sung on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and the spectacular mass gymnastic display "Korea of Juche" were held at the Moranbong Stadium on the same day.

President Kim Il Sung attended the ceremony for presenting the letters and saw the spectacular mass gymnastic display "Korea of Juche."

The Moranbong Stadium was packed to capacity with over 100,000 people.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC and the members of the relay group for conveying a letter of loyalty of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan courteously presented the letter of loyalty carrying the infinite reverence and warm sentiments of the compatriots in Japan to President Kim Il Sung.

The members of the relay group for conveying letters of loyalty of the people in provinces (municipalities), officers and men of the Korean People's Army, Public Security Men, soldiers of the Korean People's Security Forces, railway employees, men of culture and artists and school children and students courteously presented to the President letters of boundless reverence and ardent loyalty of the entire Korean people.

The President warmly shook hands with members of the relay groups for conveying letters of loyalty after receiving the letters from them.

The spectacular mass gymnastic display "Korea of Juche" was performed by 50,000 school children and students in Pyongyang.

President Sends Sympathy To Iran's Shahanshah

President Kim Il Sung sent message of sympathy to Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, in connection with heavy damages caused by a strong earthquake in some areas of Iran, according to a Sep. 20 KCNA report.

The message reads:

Upon hearing the news that a strong earthquake has hit some areas of your country causing heavy damages I express deep sympathy and consolation for Your Majesty, your government and the people in the afflicted areas on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

I believe that your government and people will soon heal the earthquake-caused damages and stabilize the life of the people in the afflicted areas.

Rodong Sinmun Raps Military Exercise of U.S. Seventh Fleet

Commenting on the ten odd day long military exercise now being staged by the U.S. imperialists around Korea with the mobilization of their seventh fleet, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Sep. 25 denounces it as a dangerous war game intended to raise the manoeuvrability and striking capacity of their aggression forces to be hurled on to the Korean front in accordance with their plan for another war of aggression in Korea.

According to an announcement of the U.S. Defence Department, the U.S. Seventh Fleet will carry out this "readiness exercise" in northwestern Pacific for 12 days beginning September 24. It will involve a task force of two carriers and scores of warships, many aircraft and 15,000 men of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The author of the commentary further says:

The U.S. Seventh Fleet operating in the Asian and Pacific regions takes Korea as its main target of attack. It is clear to everyone that the current exercise in the northwestern Pacific is mainly directed against Korea. It is a "test war" for carrying into practice the U.S. imperialists' war plan called U.S. forces' "emergency mobilisation plan" as soon as they start a war in Korea.

Such war provocation manoeuvres of theirs make it plain that their trumpeting about "peace" in Korea is nothing but a lie for deceiving the world people.

Pointing out that the United States, behind the "troop pullout" curtain, is increasing its aggression forces in south Korea and feverishly stepping up preparations for practicing its "quick and hard strike strategy" against the DPRK, the commentary says:

Such "readiness exercise" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet is a link in the war preparations of the U.S. imperialists for rounding off their "quick and hard strike strategy" against the Korean people.

The rash war preparations on the part of the United States go against the desire of the Korean people and the Asian people and are not beneficial to the American people either.

The U.S. imperialists should give up their war scheme against the Korean people and withdraw all their troops and mass destruction weapons completely without delay.

RODONG SINMUN ON FOREIGN NEWS

Rodong Sinmun on Sep. 27 reports about the visit of the Bangladesh President to Singapore.

It deals with the development of public health in Burma, Rwanda, the Sudan and Uganda.

It informs the readers that a symposium of member nations of the African Union of Posts and Telecommunications was held in the Congo.

The personnel of Latin American Oil Industrial Workers' Unions decided to boycott the supply of petroleum to the Nicaraguan dictatorial regime, it reports.

It reports on Sep. 26 that the Indonesian President and Malaysian Prime Minister referred to the foreign policies of their countries.

Given in the paper is a report that a struggle is under way to recover from flood damages and functionaries of party and power bodies of various levels are taking an active part in the production labour in Democratic Kampuchea.

It informs the readers that the 15th Algiers International Fair is open.

The Venezuelan public circles and Washington citizens expressed firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against the Somoza dictatorial regime, says the paper.

It reports Bangladesh and Thailand recently concluded an agreement on jointly conducting fishing activities, an "Agricultural Month" started in Guyana and Guinea-Bissau declared a 200 mile economic waters.

Philippine youths demanded the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in their country, reports the daily.

It reports on Sep. 22 that Nicolae Ceausescu spoke at a meeting of chief commanders and party cadres of the Romanian Armed Forces and the Angolan President recently visited the Congo and Mozambique.

Afghanistan nationalized private printing houses and publishing houses and Tanzania nationalized the properties of the London-Rhodesia Mining and Land Company and the Council of Commissioners of State of Guinea-Bissau promulgated a law on protecting the marine resources of the country, says the paper.

The UN Special Committee on Decolonization adopted a resolution on reaffirming the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, reports the paper.

KOREA FOCUS

'Missile Development' and Risk of War

Reports from Seoul said that south Korea successfully testified a domestically-developed long-distance guided missile. Observers believe that the missile is a two-stage tactical missile with a range of 100km, judging from the data made available.

To be frank, this much-touted missile's development has little military significance. The Pak junta's policy of "local production of weapons and self-reliant defense effort" is being pursued as part of compensatory measures for the projected withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea. The withdrawal is now being scaled down and slowed down. As for surface-to-surface missiles, nuclear-cabble Sergeant missiles have reportedly been withdrawn from south Korea, but a nuclear-warheaded missile Honest John unit will stay. As shown in "Team Spirit '78" carried out this year, a neutron-warheaded Lance missile unit is ready for action in Korea in times of a contingency.

The joint statement of the July south Korea-U.S. security consultative conference said that south Korea is under the nuclear umbrella and will remain so and confirmed the will of the U.S. to help positively south Korea reinforce its armed forces. In the wake of the controversy over the planned military pullout as announced by the Carter Administration, the south Koreans have begun to buy large quantities of American-made weapons. According to a Pentagon report to Congress, south Korea bought weapons worth $654 million in FY 1977 and imported hardware costing $700 million in FY 1978 and is now planning to spend $975 million buying weapons in 1979. The weapons include jet fighters, missiles, and parts of tanks. The July 25 issue of the south Korean daily *Tong-A Ilbo* reported the plan of the junta to get 70-100 F-16's.

These facts show that the so-called domestic development of a long-distance missile with unknown capability has little potential for the improvement of the south Korean armed forces.

Nevertheless, the ballyhooed "missile development" carries with it an extremely great danger, for it aggravates the tension on the Korean Peninsula. The Pak is no doubt publicizing the missile development as a brilliant achievement of its effort to boost military power in face of the "threat from the north." It will be used to mobilize the public for the attempt to "defeat Communism and reunify the country." In April last it was announced that the south Koreans started the mass-production of tanks, a hard fact of life in that the south Koreans simply assembled U.S.-supplied guns and engines at factory built with American and Japanese money and technology. The Kori nuclear power plant was completed entirely on foreign technology and money (mainly American and British) and by foreign construction companies. The situation is a far cry from what they claim "self-reliance" or "domestic production." With all this, they noisily tout them as "a result of the tremendous national power" of south Korea "superior to that of north Korean" or "credited to President Park's great leadership." By so doing, they are trying to create public hatred for the fellow countrymen in the north on one hand and silence the forces opposed to the dictatorial rule in order to perpetuate the Pak junta in power on the other.

It is too obvious that the "missile development" will generate only confrontation and tension but will unlikely lead to mutual trust and peace. When Carter beat out Ford in the Presidential election, one of his advisers was quoted by *The Asahi Shimbun* as saying to the effect that it was quite probable that the Pak junta would craftily provoke the north Koreans in an attempt to retain the attention of the United States. That probability is now increasing.

Most dangerous about the "missile development" is its eventual equipment with a nuclear warhead.

The south Koreans have been conducting nuclear development under an agreement with the U.S. on atomic energy. Their atomic energy project has been sped up with the creation of a south Korea-U.S. joint commission on atomic energy. After an inspection tour of atomic facilities in south Korea, members of the U.S. Senate-House Joint Commission on Atomic Energy stated that south Korea would be able to detonate a nuclear device 4-6 years after its decision to possess nuclear arms. Prof. Henry Rowen at Stanford University, an expert on nuclear defense policy, observed that south Korea will likely possess nuclear arms in 1980's.

South Korean "Radio Christian" reported on May 27 last year that Pak Jung Hi declared, "The withdrawal by the Americans of their nuclear weapons from Korea will force us to develop nuclear weapons on our own for the survival of our state." A similar report was also made by Japanese dailies.

It is clear that the atomic energy development in south Korea has nothing to do with the economic growth or the welfare of the people. Its aim is to promote the development of war industry.

The "development of missiles" imposes a huge burden on the south Korean people. The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies has recently published *The Military Balance 1978-1979*. The survey said that south Korean military spending showed a 275% increase over the past four years, with FY 78 figure totalling $2.6 billion. Pyongyang spent Sone billion in 1976 and $1.03 billion in 1977. The revenues from newly-instituted "defense taxes" amount to a total of 648.3 billion won over the past three years: the 1995 figure was 62.2 billion won and the 1976 figure stood at 268.7 billion won and the figure rose to 317.4 billion won in 1977. These taxes represented an intolerable new burden on the south Korean people.

As a matter of fact, a missile carries with a conventional warhead but will deliver a nuclear warhead tomorrow. In May 1977 President Carter made clear the U.S. intention to use nuclear weapons in case of a military clash on the Korean Peninsula. It was reaffirmed Secretary of State Vance. A use of nuclear weapons will affect both foe and friend on the Korean Peninsula. The same Koreans will suffer the most.

The "development of missiles" is never a striking success but a serious criminal act harming the national interests of the Korean people.

DPRK Comes First at Army Shooting Championships

Li Ho Jun, People's Sportsman of the DPRK, came first in the air rifle shooting at the recent 13th Friendship Army Shooting Championships held in Lvov of the Soviet Union, the KCNA reported on Sep. 25.

He once again demonstrated the honour of Juche Korea by winning 392 points in this event, displaying the high marksmanship which he had cultivated in the day-to-day training upholding the Juche-based sports policy of President Kim Il Sung.

The recent championships were participated in by a large number of best marksmen selected from the armies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Democratic Yemen.

"Let's Rise, Die Rather than Sit Idle!"

400 Women Workers Demonstrate

Over 400 women workers dismissed from a south Korean textile company and young workers clashed with puppet riot police downtown Seoul, on the Sep. 22 evening, shouting "Let's rise and die rather than sit idle!"

On the day, former women workers of the Inchon Mill of the Tongil Textile Company in Inchon, Kyonggi Prov., performed a masque criticizing the fascist Pak junta at the Christian Hall in the center of Seoul.

Some played "prime minister" and "responsible personnel of the labor union."

After the masque, the women workers, young workers and the audience, over 400, took to the streets, shouting "Let's rise and die rather than sit idle!" and singing a song of freedom.

Around 400 puppet armed police surrounding the Christian Hall clashed with demonstrators. Over 20 demonstrators were walked away by the police.

The resistance to the puppet police continued until 10:00 p.m. in the hall.

Among the audience were Kong Dok Kwi, wife of ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung, and over 400 young workers.

In the spring last, the women workers of the Tongil Textile Company elected their staff of the labor union to replace the "government"-picked labour union.

The company management had the puppet police mobilized in order to interfere in the election.

Some 100 workers were dismissed at a time late in February this year.

The dismissed women workers asked for help to the Christian organizations and have appealed for the nullification of the illegal discharge at every prayer meetings.

700 Miners Strike

Around 300 miners on Sep. 20 stormed Kangrung Mine Company office, in Myongjie-gun, South Kangwon Province, demanding a prompt payment of 88 mil. won, in arrears.

Their protest continued more than two hours.

The next day, all its miners, 700 in all, walked out and since the mine has been closed until today.

The company failed to pay the wages worth 80 mil. won as of August and September and 480 mil. won retirement and dismissal allowances, on the ground of alleged poor business.

Nurses Demand Wage Hike

90 nurses (90% of the hospital) of Christian Hospital (attached to the medical department of Yonse University) in Wonju, South Kangwon Province refused to work from Sep. 20 all at once.

They demanded a 70% wage hike and 200% bonus hike.

They were graduates of a nurse school, but their wages were only 90,000 won (38,000 yen in Japanese currency) per month.

Those graduates from a nurse university received only 99,200 won.

They were poorly paid, compared with others in other hospitals.

"Wolgan Chungang" Suspended

The Pak junta recently suspended the journal "Wolgan Chungang" published by Changbing Ilbo of south Korea, according to the Sep. 23 issue of the Japaneses daily "Asahi Shimbun."

More than 10,000 copies of the October issue of the journal distributed in Seoul are being seized by the puppet.

The fascist clique suspended the journal reportedly because university professors' dialogue and comments on social affairs, carried in the journal, went against the grain with them.

Professors touched upon the growing social discontent that resulted from the ever worsening contradictions of south Korean society where "the rich become richer and the poor poorer" due to the anti-popular rule. They also pointed to the steady deterioration of the life of the working people owing to the inflation and the dissipated life of privileged circles engaged in speculation in real estates. They also said that though the puppet clique cooked up the "National Conference for Unification," they do not discuss the reunification problem but use it as a tool for their long-term office and the continued division of the country, and intensify the fascist suppression of the campus while talking about "development of free men."

30 Years of DPRK

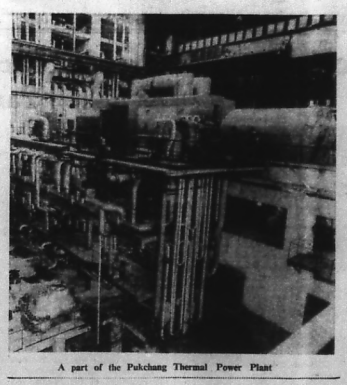
Free from "Energy Crisis"

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea became 30 years old on September 9 this year.

Her remarkable achievements are being featured in a series of articles, under the title of "30 Years of DPRK." This is the seventh article.

The electricity output of the DPRK this year is far greater than in the corresponding period; the amount of thermal power generating showed an increase of 16 per cent, KCNA reported on September 26.

During the first half year, the output of electricity rose by 22 per cent.



A part of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant

Before liberation, most of electric power was generated by hydro-power stations. The power industry of the country was technically backward, colonialistic and lopsided one.

After liberation, the country gave priority to the power industry as electricity is a motive power of the other industries and one of most important factors in building a powerful country.

In the difficult conditions after liberation, the country started the reconstruction of the Supung and other power stations.

In 1948, the output of electricity was restored to the pre-war level.

During the Three-Year Plan (1954-1956) after the war, Supung, Changjin, Pujon and Hochon hydro-power stations were completely rehabilitated, and furthermore reinforced and modernized with new techniques.

During the Five-Year Plan (1957-1960), large-scale hydro-power stations including the Tokro-gang Power Station were constructed and many medium- and small-scale power stations were constructed throughout the country.

In the same period, 92 per cent of villages came to be supplied with electricity.

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (held in September 11, 1961) put forth the line of the construction of both hydro-power and thermal power plants and the construction of both large-scale power stations and medium- and small-scale ones.

Following this policy, during the First Seven-Year Plan (1961-1970) the country completed the large-scale hydro-power stations such as Kanggye and Unbong, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw and accelerated the construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, which started partly production. Many medium- and small-scale power stations and thermal power plant were constructed.

In 1970 the power output hit the height of 16,500 million kwh, and the per capita output reached 1,184 kwh to rank among the developed industrial states. The 1970 power output is 2.2 times that in 1960: hydro-power output, 1.4 times and thermal power output, 3.7 times.

50,000-kva generators, 200,000-kva transformers and various kinds of motors were mass-produced and exported.

This period is also characterized by the full-scale realization of electrified countryside. All the villages from inland to solitary islands came to have electricity supply. Electric power also came to be widely utilized as basic power for farm work such as water-sprinkling, thrashing and processing foodstuff. A total of 1,000 million kwh electricity was used in the countryside during the last one year of the First Seven-Year Plan period, and most of it was utilized for production.

During the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976), the capacity of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was expanded to 1,200,000 kw and Unggi and Chongchon-gang thermal power plants and the Sodusu power stations No. 1 and No.2 were put into operation and the construction of the Wiwon and Huichon power stations progressed fast.

Thus the country hit the 28,000 million kwh target of power production in 1975.

Thanks to the rapid development of the power industry, more than 1,000 modern factories and shops were constructed and demand in electricity was fully met.

During the period, 380 kilometres of railway lines, including the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Rajin and Pyongyang-Madong sections with steep gradients and heavy freight traffic, were newly switched over to electric traction.

As a result, the proportion of electric traction to the aggregate railway freight haulage went up to 66 per cent.

Such large power equipment as 50,000-kva generators and 200,000-kva transformers were produced quite adequately.

Today thermal generating accounts for more than half of the power production in the country.

The lopsidedness and seasonal restriction of the power industry which depended too heavily on hydraulic generating in the past have been done away with.

The country with its independent power industry firmly relying on its own resources knows no "energy crisis."

The DPRK really abounds in waters and coal resources needed for the power industry. The DPRK has deposits of an estimated 14,000 million tons of coal and its annual production is 50 million tons.

There are in the country many rivers and reservoirs, approximately 1,500 including Yonpung-ho, Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho, which can be utilized for hydro-power production.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984), the country will scale the power height of 56,000 to 60,000 million kwh.

In this period the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station, the Wiwon Power Station, the Huichon Power Station No. 2 now under way will be completed and new large thermal and hydraulic power stations and medium- and small-scale ones will make their appearance.

Electricity will be more widely used in all fields of the national economy, the comprehensive mechanization, automation and application of industrial television be pushed ahead on an overall scale and central heating systems be introduced in the cities and electric appliances for domestic use be widely used. It will make the people's life more cultured and affluent.

A view of the Supung Power Plant, a giant hydraulic power station

Bumper Harvest Again

Rice harvesting is in full swing on the socialist cooperative fields of Korea where bountiful crops have been brought about through an energetic struggle for attaining the 8.8 million ton output of grain this year.

This year the co-op farmers have brought about the plenteous crops by successfully overcoming such abnormal weather as severe frost, a long spell of drought and heavy rain on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche-based farming method.

No small number of cooperative farms expect 9 to over 10 tons of rice per hectare. Nearly all the cooperative farms in the Yoldusamcholli-bol Plain, a granary of the country, foresee an increase of one ton per hectare above last year on an average.

This year Mundok and Sukchon counties alone will produce 46,000 more tons of grain than last year, the record year (the country produced 8.5 tons of grain last year).

The Migok, Kupo, Munhyon and Sokjong cooperative farms in North Hwanghae Province confidently foresee 8 to over 10 tons of rice per hectare.

Maize harvest has entered the last stage on the farms in Mangyongdae district, outskirts of Pyongyang, which foresees an increase of more than 3,000 tons in maize yield above last year.

In Yomju county, North Pyongan Province, per hectare yield will increase by an average of 1.7 tons in rice and 2.6 tons in maize above last year's. In Oro county, South Hamgyong Province, per hectare increase will be 1.7 tons in rice and more than 3 tons in maize.

Bumper crops have come again in the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan which envisages an annual production of 10 million tons of grain. Harvesting is under way at full speed with the mobilization of all rice harvesting combines and other harvesters, trucks, tractors and other farm machines and means of transport.

People of the Changdong Cooperative Farm, Sukchon county, harvesting well-ripen rice

Crop Failure in South

However, contrary are the realities of the south Korean farmers.

Tragic suicide cases are reported uninterruptedly from among the south Korean peasants after their crops faited this year.

According to a report, a peasant named Ko Mun Uk in Sangdung-ri, Puan-myon, Kochang county, North Cholla Province, destroyed himself by taking poison on September 21. Despair drove him to suicide when a serious blight and noxious insects had wrought havoc with the paddy rice of 2,000 *pyong* for the cultivation which he had fallen into a heavy debt.

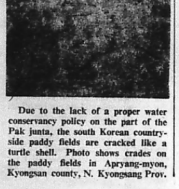
Earlier, in Changgi-ri, Ansong-myon, Muju county of the province, a peasant named Kim Chan Dong killed himself for the same reason.

Such suicide of a peasant named Kim Yong Jin was also reported from Obong-ri, Seji-myon, Raju county, South Cholla Province.

As of early September the area of paddy fields damaged by plant diseases and noxious insects expanded to over 710,400 hectares, more than a half of the total paddy fields of south Korea.

This shows that in only one week from August 25 the area of damaged paddy fields expanded by more than 103,700. Plundering the people and speeding up war preparations, the Pak junta neglected water conservancy and afforestation projects to make south Korea's agriculture defenceless against drought and flood and forced dubious rice species upon the peasants as "new, high-yielding species." "New, high-yielding species" are, in reality, slow in ripening and weak in resisting diseases and insects.

A large number of peasants leave the villages every year in search of a means of living, after failing in farming.



Due to the lack of a proper water conservancy policy on the part of the Pak junta, the south Korean countryside paddy fields are cracked like a turtle shell. Photo shows crades on the paddy fields in Apryang-myon, Kyongsan county, N. Kyongsang Prov.

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between DPRK, DRM Published

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was made public in Pyongyang.

Follows the full text of the treaty:

☆ ☆ ☆

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar,

Considering that the strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence conform to the basic interests of the two peoples and are favourable to consolidating the unity of the Asian and African peoples,

Confirming the determination to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries, Third World countries and all the revolutionary people corresponding with the trend of the present time against imperialism, colonialism, racism and for sovereignty, independence and socialism,

Solemnly decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation out of the unanimous desire to positively contribute to the common cause of mankind for building an independent state and a new, prosperous world free from exploitation and oppression and agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The two high level contracting parties shall base themselves on the following publicly recognized principles of international relations in developing the relations between the two countries and relations with other countries:

1. The people of each country have the sacred right of national self-determination to shape their destiny by themselves.

2. Each country has the right to develop and utilise its natural resources and all other resources in conformity with its national interests.

3. Each country assumes the obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and observe the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

4. Each country regards any attempt to oppose the national unity of other countries or infringe upon their territorial integrity as a grave menace to world peace and security.

5. Each country abides by the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and publicly recognized principles and norms of international law.

ARTICLE 2

The two high level contracting parties shall make every effort to strengthen the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries in firmly adhering to independence, achieving the independent development of the country and building a prosperous socialist society.

ARTICLE 3

The two high level contracting parties shall constantly expand and develop cooperation and intercourse between the two countries in all domains of economy, science and technology, culture, arts, public health and sports and exchange their experiences in these domains.

ARTICLE 4

The two high level contracting parties shall actively strive to expand and develop trade between the two countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

ARTICLE 5

The two high level contracting parties shall energetically struggle to form a broad united front of all countries advocating independence, resolutely oppose all the attempts to divide and disrupt the non-aligned movement, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time, and strengthen and develop this movement.

ARTICLE 6

The two high level contracting parties shall resolutely oppose all the attempts of the imperialists to divide a country and subjugate and dominate the peoples of other countries and actively strive to make all the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and let the Korean people solve the question of Korean reunification independently and peacefully by themselves on a democratic principle without any outside interference.

ARTICLE 7

The two high level contracting parties shall actively struggle to destroy the old international economic order, a product of the colonial system and a lever of imperialism for domination, control, exploitation and plunder, and establish a new equitable international economic order conforming to the will and interests of the peoples of the developing countries.

ARTICLE 8

The two high level contracting parties shall give information and exchange opinions each other on international problems and international events of common concern and see to it that the two countries support and cooperate closely with each other in international organisations and international meetings.

ARTICLE 9

The two high level contracting parties shall actively support the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for winning freedom, liberation and consolidating national independence and firmly join hands with all the revolutionary peoples of the world advocating independence in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and building of a new society.

ARTICLE 10

The present treaty shall come into force as from the date it is signed and remain valid for 20 years.

Unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the treaty six months before its expiration, its term will be automatically renewed for another 10 years.

Signed in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 21, 1978, and done in duplicate in Korean and French, both texts are equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Korea-Madagascar Technical Cooperation Accord

An accord on technical cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was signed on September 20 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were personages concerned Kong Jin Tae, Chong Ryong Taek, Kil Jae Gyong and Kim Song Ho and So Jin Yong, DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Present on the Malagasy side were Georges Ruphin, Minister in Charge of Information, Ideology and Relations with National Institutions; Sibon Guy, Minister of National Defence; Simon Pierre, Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform; and Rakotofiringa Crescent Solebery, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the DPRK.

Dels. of 93 Countries Attend Celebrations of DPRK's 30th Birthday

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea received one hundred and nine congratulatory delegations from various countries on the occasion of its 30th birthday. Following is a list of the countries:

ASIA

1) People's Republic of Bangladesh
2) People's Republic of China
3) Democratic Kampuchea
4) Republic of Iraq
5) Kingdom of Nepal
6) Democratic People's Republic of Laos
7) Republic of Lebanon (2)
8) Malaysia
9) Mongolian People's Republic
10) Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
11) Syrian Arab Republic
12) Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
13) Kuwait
14) Kingdom of Thailand
15) Islamic Republic of Pakistan
16) Palestine Liberation Organization
17) Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2)
18) Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
19) Empire of Iran
20) India
21) Republic of Indonesia
22) Japan (3)
23) People's Republic Democratic of Yemen
24) Yemen Arab Republic
25) Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

AFRICA

26) Democratic Republic of Madagascar
27) United Republic of Tanzania
28) Republic of Ghana
29) Republic of Gabon
30) Republic of the Gambia
31) Republic of Guinea-Bissau
32) Republic of Guinea
33) Federal Republic of Cameroon
34) People's Republic of the Congo
35) Federal Republic of Nigeria
36) Republic of Niger
37) People's Republic of the Togo
38) Republic of Tunisia
39) Republic of Rwanda
40) Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
41) Republic of Liberia
42) Republic of Mali
43) Mauritius
44) People's Republic of Mozambique
45) Republic of Brundi
46) People's Republic of Benin
47) Republic of Cape Verde Islands
48) Socialist Ethiopia
49) Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
50) Republic of Upper Volta
51) South West Africa People's Organization
52) Somali Democratic Republic
53) Democratic Republic of the Sudan
54) Republic of Sierra Leone
55) Republic of Senegal
56) Republic of Seychelles
57) Republic of Zaire
58) Republic of Zambia
59) Republic of Equatorial Guinea
60) Central African Empire
61) Zimbabwe African Patriotic Front
62) Republic of Chad
63) Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
64) People's Republic of Angola
65) Arab Republic of Egypt

LATIN AMERICA

66) Republic of Costa Rica
67) Republic of Cuba
68) United Mexican States
69) Republic of Venezuela
70) Jamaica
71) Cooperative Republic of Guyana

EUROPE

72) Socialist Republic of Romania
73) Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (2)
74) Spain (3)
75) Kingdom of Norway
76) Kingdom of Denmark
77) German Democratic Republic
78) Federal Republic of Germany
79) Malta
80) People's Republic of Bulgaria
81) Kingdom of Belgium
82) Polish People's Republic
83) Confederation of Switzerland (3)
84) Kingdom of Sweden
85) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
86) Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
87) France (3)
88) Republic of Finland (2)
89) Hungarian People's Republic
90) Greece
91) People's Republic of Albania
92) Republic of Austria
93) Italy (3)

The bracketed figures imply the number of the delegations.

News in Brief

Sep. 2

* Mubarak Osman Rahama, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Hong Sop left Pyongyang by plane to attend an international conference on first medical-sanitary aid to be held in the Soviet Union.

* Fantaye Biftu, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A Korean moviemen's delegation left Korea by train for China.

Other Korean movieme's delegations left on Sep. 1 by air for the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

Sep. 4

* Dietrich Jark, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Sep. 5

* A military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Stane Potocar, Chief of Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane.

Sep. 5

* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Chi Chang Ik and a delegation of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association headed by Kim Yong Sun left Pyongyang by plane respectively for the Soviet Union and Romania to attend functions to be held in those countries in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

A movie delegation of the DPRK also left for the Soviet Union by plane.

Sep. 6

* Arthur Chaung, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, met Li Jun Ok, DPRK Ambassador to Guyana.

Sep. 7

* Odvar Nordli, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway, met Kim Bong Rok, DPRK Ambassador to Norway.

* Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, met Cha Byong Ok, DPRK Ambassador to Iran.

Sep. 8

* An agreement on the exchange of information and cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Tanjug News Agency of Yugoslavia was signed in Pyongyang.

The agreement was signed by Song Bong Sun and General Director of the Tanjug News Agency of Yugoslavia Pero Ivacic. (KCNA)

Japanese Right-Wingers' Destructive Move against Korean Schools

More vicious efforts are being made to undermine the sacred democratic and national education for children of Korean nationals in Japan.

On Sep. 21, a Japanese right-wing group, called the "anti-communist volunteers", threatened Yamaguchi Korean Senior High School by telephone, saying that they would explode the school building.

On Sep. 22, another threatening call was made to the school, saying that explosives had been set there.

Coinciding with this, slanderous scribblings were written on Sep. 21 on the walls of Tokyo Korean Senior High School, which discriminate against the Korean nation by saying that "Koreans must be killed" and so on.

Similar scribblings were written a few months ago on the walls of nearby Tohoku Korean School, and a member of a right-wing group dubbed "Yosuisha" sneaked into Hamamatsu Korean School in the beginning of this year in an attempt to explode it by turning on the gas and filling a school room with gas.

Japanese right-wingers become undisguised as never before in their efforts to eliminate democratic and national education for Koreans here.

A member of the "anti-communist volunteers" made a threatening call to Yamaguchi Senior High School around 6:30 pm on Sep. 21.

He threatened the school, saying that they would explode the school-house at 1:58 pm the following day because Koreans are behaving impertinently in an alien land. He ended his threat by saying that the school house be exploded together with the mountain where it was located.

This shows how desperately Japanese right-wingers are maneuvering to destory the work of democratic and national education for Koreans here, which is carried out by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The school authorities strongly demanded that the Nagafu Police Station arrest the criminals at once to prevent the reoccurance of such a case when its representatives visited the police station to inform the police of this case.

However, the right-winger telephoned and threaten the school at 12:55 pm on the 22nd of Sep. or on a Japanese holiday, when they knew that the school had regular lessons.

They made desperate efforts to throw the school into confusion, threatening that explosives planted in the school would burst in one hour and that none find them out.

According to a teacher who answered the telephone, voices of a few persons were heard from the receiver and one of them gave instructions to the caller. This shows how these maneuvers were made in a planned and organized way.

Koreans here including the teachers of the school, with surging national indignation over the destructive efforts of the Japanese right-wingers, strongly demand the police station take stronger measures against them.

At daybreak on Sep. 21, insulting scribblings against the Korean nation were found written on the walls of Tokyo Korean Senior High School, saying "Koreans must be killed" and so on.

These insulting moves are surely designed to eliminate the democratic, national education of Koreans here and destroy Chongryun organizations.

In September too, machinations were continuously made by the Japanese police and right-wingers to suppress the school.

It is worth remembering that on Sep. 16 two teachers of the school received "a police checkup" less than 50 metres from the gate of the school and were taken to the police station. On Sep. 18, right-wingers of the "international anti-communist league" carried out anti-DPRK and anti-Chongryun propaganda, singing a war song.

This is undoubtedly related to the insulting scribblings of the walls of Tokyo Korean Senior High School.

The teachers of the school and Koreans here strongly demand that the police authorities take stern action against the crimes committed by the right-wingers.

Chongryun workers and teachers concerned led by the education chief of its Tokyo headquarters on Sept. 22 visited the Metropolitan Police Board to demand a thorough investigation into the maneuvers of the right-wingers against Tokyo Korean Senior High School.

They bitterly denounced the Japanese right-wingers for their vicious efforts to destroy the democratic, national education of Koreans here, exposing the crimes comitted by the gangsters against the school.

They asked the police authorities to take stern action against the criminals to prevent similar crimes from being comitted against the school. They also strongly protested the police authorities against the illegal arrest of the two teachers.

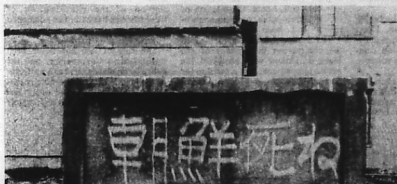


Photo shows one of the slanderous scribblings written on the walls of Tokyo Korean Senior High School. It says that "Koreans must be killed".

Koreans in U.S. Demonstrate in Washington against Pak Junta

Korean residents in the United States on August 26 held a demonstration and a rally in front of the White House in Washington declaring the nullification of the "*yusin* election" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and denouncing their treacherous policy, according to the September 1 issue of "Haeoe Hanminbo", a newspaper published by Korean residents in the United States.

They were attended by many members of different Koreans' organisations in the United States and Canada and U.S. citizens.

They staged the demonstration for about two hours holding or carrying on their chests and backs slogans reading "The presidential election by the national conference for unification is null and void", "United States, stop all assistance to the Pak regime", "Oppose arms reinforcement threatening peace in Korean Peninsula" and "Pak regime's policy of dependence on Japan is treachery to the nation" and distributing thousands of copies of appeals among people.

It was followed by a rally which was addressed by Rim Chang Yong, Chairman of the "National Union in America for Democracy" and Senior Chairman of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminryon), Choe Dok Sin, Permanent Adviser of "Hanminryon" and several Americans. They denounced the treacherous and fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the rally. A resolution was adopted there.

It said:

The reelection of Pak Jung Hi as president is totally invalid and we reaffirm our determination to check the inauguration of Pseudo-President Pak Jung Hi.

The pro-Japanese policy of the Pak regime subjected to militarism and neo-colonialism of Japan has created a situation no better than the tragedy of national ruin in 1910. Therefore, we demand the prompt resignation of Pak Jung Hi, concluding that the nation can be saved only when the traitor group of Pak Jung Hi is replaced with an independent government.

We urge the U.S. Administration and Congress to immediately discontinue the economic and military aid to the Pak regime, the dictatorial and bellicose group, and respect the will and struggle of the south Korean people to independently establish a democratic government.

Then the attendants of the rally lodged a protest before the White House the slogans "Away with the Pak regime", "When the U.S. stops aid to the Pak regime, freedom comes to the south Korean people" and "Oppose two Koreas."

According to the newspaper, the "National Union in America for Democracy" and the secretariat of "Hanminryon" in America held a press conference in New York on the afternoon of August 28.

It was attended by Rim Chang Yong, Choe Dok Sin, Choe Sok Nam and other representatives of Koreans' organisations.

They issued a statement at the press conference denouncing the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea and the pro-Japanese and treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

2 Japanese Implicated in Moon Church Probe

A U.S. congressional subcommittee Sep. 27 made public the minutes of its closed hearing session held last June which implicated two Japanese in allegedly collusive U.S.-south Korea relations involving the "Unification Church."

The minutes contained sworn testimony given by Pak Jin Hui, director of the "Free Korea Cultural Fund" and an influential leader of the "Unification Church" in the U.S. before the International Organization Subcommittee of the International Relations Committee chaired by Rep. Donald Fraser.

Pak testified, according to the minutes, that he received $838,000 in cash on several occasions in the fall of 1975 from the two Japanese.

The money was used to obtain shares in the "Diplomatic National Bank in the U.S., Pak was quoted as testifying.

The two Japanese were identified by Pak as Ishii Mitsuharu, president of "Sekai Nippo," an organ of the "Unification Church" in Japan, and Shinba Takahiro, another leader of the "Japanese Unification Church."

The minutes released by the Fraser subcommittee investigating Korean influence-peddling in the U.S., also contained a statement written in Japan by Ishii to U.S. congressional investigators last March.

According to his statement, he is a resident of Shibuya Ward, Tokyo, and Pak is his "personal friend."

Ishii claimed that he "lent" $75,000 in January 1972, ¥18 million in Japanese currency in October 1972 and $90,000 in November 1974 to Pak at his request.

According to Pak's testimony, Shinba mainly resided in the U.S. to act as a mediator between Pak and Ishii and it was Shinba who delivered the money. Shinba, however, was said to have died recently, his testimony said.

"Hanmin Sinbo"

Pak "Regime" Must Be Overthrown

"Hanmin Sinbo," a paper of Koreans in the United States, on August 19 carried an article denouncing the despicable corruption of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Recalling the recent successive exposure of such corruption cases as the "prefrential apartment allotment scandal," the "case of seduction of high school girls" and the "case of illegal issue of certificates of teachers" of traitor Pak Jung Hi and the puppet upper crust, the paper said:

Firstly, the scandals are forced into the open of their own accord, not by the efforts of the authorities to clean up corruption. In other words, the foul scandals are bought to light because the whole society is overflowing with corruption.

Secondly, this shows that the Pak regime deserves to be branded as a pronoun of the modern corrupt regime.

Thirdly, what merits attention is that the corruption of the upper crust has spread to the lower circles, causing the whole society to ail.

In south Korea bribes decide everything. A bribe must be paid, if one wants to be promoted in the army or in the police and if one wants to get a copy of the family register in the district office.

It is known that the so-called *yusin* system of forcible law is a corrupt long-term power system of a handful of rulers for their prolonged luxury at the sacrifice of the people.

Fourthly, it is confirmed that the south Korean press has become a branch of the corrupt Pak regime

The regime has corrupted the press, which abandons itself to dissipation with power, throwing away its original mission like a pair of old shoes.

To make the long story short, Pak Jung Hi has become a typical model of corruption and plunged the state into the abyss of corruption after coming to power.

It is as hopeless as expecting sprouting on an iron slab to expect a fresh state morale from the Pak regime.

The Pak regime must be overthrown at an early date to build a land of freshness and hope, the paper said

U.S. House Advised to Censure Koreagate Lawmaker

The House of Representatives' Ethics Committee Sep. 27 voted unanimously to recommend that the full House censure Rep. Edward Roybal (D-Calif.) for his role in a south Korean influence-buying scandal.

By identical 9-0 votes the committee found Roybal guilty of three of the four counts—including accepting and failing to report a $1,000 cash campaign contribution—against him for his dealings with south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son.

Press Comments

Non-Aligned Movement

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) September 19 carried a signed article headlined "Non-Aligned Movement Advocating Independence Is Progressive Force of Our Era."

The non-aligned movement holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence is a great progressive force struggling to liquidate imperialism and all other old, reactionary forces and build a new world free from domination and subjugation, aggression and plunder, a new world peaceful, prosperous and independent, the article stresses, and says:

The non-aligned movement is a progressive force because this movement advocating independence is an important factor which is developing history in our era and bringing about social changes and progress.

This movement reflects the powerful current of the era of independence and takes it as its fundamental aim, lofty mission to oppose all forms of domination and subjugation, aggression and interference and defend independence.

In its intrinsic mission the non-aligned movement is a movement demanding independence and its member nations are struggling to defend national independence, achieve economic self-support and safeguard sovereigny.

This tells that this movement is a progressive force of our time and this is the reason why it is a powerful motive force advancing human history.

Opposing imperialism and dominationism is a basic condition for carrying out the people's historic cause of independence.

Without struggle against imperialism and dominationism national independence and sovereignty cannot be defended nor can social progress be achieved and a new prospering society be built.

Anti-imperialism and independence, the banner of struggle for the non-aligned movement, are for smashing imperialism and other dominationist forces and realising the people's cause of independence. Hence, this movement unites many countries of the world with differing social systems into one force opposing imperialism and dominationism.

This movement is a powerful movement against imperialist and colonialist aggression and plunder and an independent political force standing opposed to imperialism and dominationism.

This is another reason why this movement is a progressive force of our era.

Noting that the progressive nature of this movement is clearly proved by its great role, the article continues:

This movement powerfully inspires and stimulates the struggle of the people against aggression and plunder by imperialism and dominationism and for the building of new society and exerts a great influence upon the world revolutionary cause and the development of the international situation.

The appearance on the stage of history of this movement as an independent political force reflecting the powerful tide of independence has decisively strengthened the world revolutionary forces and greatly weakened the imperialist reactionary forces.

In the international arena the voice and the say of the member nations of this movement are steadily increasing and no question can be settled without their participation.

The non-aligned movement dynamically forging ahead along the road of anti-imperialism and independence, impelling the development of the era of independence is triumphing. No force can block the road ahead of this movement.

Imperialists' Provocations against Madagascar

It was reported that unidentified submarines were recently found moving in the coastal waters of Madagascar and undetermined planes infiltrated into the territorial air of Madagascar on many occasions. On September 18 an unidentified jet plane intruded into the territorial air above various areas of Madagascar and three planes circles above the airport in the capital.

In this connection the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar issued a statement manifesting its unshakable determination to smash provocations of the imperialist forces and defend the gains of the revolution.

Papers of the DPRK on September 22 carry commentaries in this connection.

In a signed commentary headlined "Nothing Can Bar the Just Cause of the Malagasy People" Rodong Sinmun says: **The Korean people fully support the determined stand of the Malagasy Government and people manifested in the statement and voice firm and militant solidarity with their just struggle.**

Noting that our people will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Malagasy people, the commentary goes on:

The intensified provocations of the imperialist reactionaries against Madagascar are a link in their reckless offensive against progressive forces to frustrate the revolutionary reforms in Madagascar and deflect her from the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

Pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment, the Malagasy Government actively struggles against the aggression and intervention by the imperialists and colonialists and for the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

For her resolute anti-imperialist stand the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is rising and her revolutionary influence is growing in Africa.

Feeling uneasy about this, the imperialist reactionaries regard Madagascar as a thorn in the flesh and have recreted to pressure and threat against her in every way and committed subversive activities and sabotages. The recent provocations are the extension of their subversive activities and an expression of the most vicious threat and blackmail.

The Malagasy Government took all necessary measures to cope with the imperialist reactionaries' provocations and the Malagasy army is fully ready to smash all the manoeuvres of the enemy, the commentary points out, and stresses:

Nothing can frighten a people who are vigorously advancing, rallied close around the Government for their just cause, or arrest their advance.

"Two Koreas" Plot in Analysis

Pak's "Resumption of Dialogue" Proposal

A proposal for "unconditional resumption of the north-south dialogue" was made by the Pak Jung Hi junta which is bent on creating "two Koreas"—this is another divisive farce.

Pak Jung Hi made a proposal for "unconditional resumption of the north-south dialogue" in his "special talks" made public on June 23, in which he talked as if the DPRK side were to be held responsible for the deadlocked dialogue. The proposed "resumption of the north-south dialogue" was shamelessly emphasized in a joint communique issued at the "ROK-U.S. security council" which was held in Washington in order to rig up a plot to provoke a new war against the DPRK.

Which Undermines Dialogue?

The U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi junta, not concerned about Korea's reunification, are proposing "resumption of dialogue" so as to conceal their criminal political intention to perpetuate the division of Korea by fooling the world public.

It goes without saying that a north-south dialogue was realized and a historic north-south joint statement was issued thanks to the active initiative and sincere efforts of the DPRK.

The south Korean authorities, yielding to trends for Korea's reunification, attended the north-south negotiation where they resorted to maneuvers from the beginning to fix the division with double-dealing tactics.

The south Korean side obstinately repudiated a fair and reasonable proposal made by the DPRK to implement the agreement in the north-south joint statement, the content of which are to eliminate military confrontation between north and south; to realize many-sided collaboration; and to convene a wide-ranged political consultation between north and south. Moreover, it didn't take any positive step to improve relations between north and south.

In addition, the Pak Jung Hi junta, talking about "confrontation through dialogue," completely violates the three principles of the north-south joint statement and its agreed points. It attaches importance to dependence on foreign forces, not independence; to war preparation, not peace; and to fascist suppression and "anti-communism" din, not great national unity.

The dialogue intended to promote Korea's reunification has been brought to a stalemate owing to the divisive plots of Pak Jung Hi who said he would follow the "two Koreas" policy in a "special statement" made public on June 23, 1973.

This notwithstanding, the Seoul side which foiled the dialogue for reunification, makes a proposal for "unconditional resumption of dialogue" in order to shift the responsibility for the deadlocked dialogue to the DPRK and to discredit it.

Dialogue Aimed at Reunification Not Division

It is not necessary for us to go to the trouble of resuming the dialogue to perpetuate the present division, not to accelerate the reunification of the home country.

The reunification of the country is Korea's national question. Therefore, the dialogue for the reunification demands a full expression of all the Korean people and democracy which ensures for the people free activities to promote the reunification of Korea.

However, the Seoul side, placing the south Korean society under the brutal "*yusin*" system, is supressing south Korean patriots and democrats engaged in the struggle for the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country with the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law."

The Pak Jung Hi junta is also stepping up preparations for northward aggression as never before with the backing of U.S. and Japanese aggressors. Today the frenzy of the Pak Junt Hi junta about the DPRK has developed from anti-communism to "prevailing over communism," then from "prevailing over communism" to "wiping out communism" and now from "wiping out communism" to "crushing the north."

The Seoul authorities, proposing "peaceful reunification" and "resumption of dialogue," are harshly suppressing the patriots, are crazy about preparing northward aggression and are widely launching "anti-communism" and "wiping out communism" campaigns.

The DPRK has long been making proposals for a great national conference and north-south political consultation looking forward to realizing Korea's reunification to respond to the will and meet the demand of the Korean people.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland appealed last April to all the patriotic forces desirous of reunification to sit in one place and have heart-to-heart discussions on measures to save the nation in the spirit of national unity, irrespective of differences of ideologies and political views.

The appeal called for a nation-wide political consultative conference on which political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the north and south and all the overseas compatriot organizations would be represented to discuss measures to overcome national difficulties.

Reunification and division cannot coexist and patriots and traitors cannot live together on the same territory.

A dialogue for reunification demands that south Korean democrats desiring democracy and peaceful reunification come to power after Pak Jung Hi steps down.

"Two Koreas" Policy & Desire Of Nation

Follows a gist of the speech made by Choe U Gyun, Editor-in-Chief of Chason Sinbo, with which The People's Korea is affiliated at the Symposium on Korean Problem held on September 19 in Tokyo under the sponsorship of Chosen Sinbo Company.

"One Korea" or "two Koreas"—this is the focal point of the Korean question at present.

The desire of the Korean people is to realize "one Korea". This notwithstanding, the question of Korean reunification is now confronted with serious obstacles owing to the separatists at home and abroad.

Historically Korea has been an object of aggression by foreign powers because of its geographical position. As for the U.S., it has been bent on invading the Korean Peninsula since some 100 years ago.

Although Korea was divided into two after World War II, the U.S. has been incessantly trying to hold the whole of Korea in its hands. But, the U.S., whose power began to decline with the Korean War as the turning point, has changed its strategy to "two Koreas" policy, with the aim of continuing to occupy at least south Korea. Japan, fully supporting the division policy of the U.S., has been trying to attain its object of advancing into south Korea.

The splittists are proposing "simultaneous north-south UN membership", "cross recognition", and "resumption of the dialogue between north and south" as means to realize "two Koreas". These proposals all trample underfoot the national will and desire of the Korean people.

Outside forces, not the south Korean people, are today masters of south Korea as a consequence of the division policy of the U.S. toward Korea.

Divide and rule has been the usual method resorted to by foreign aggressors and it is the outside forces that divided Korea and are trying to perpetuate the division. Hence the question of reunifying Korea is to make all the outside forces withdraw from Korea and eliminate the elements of tension and drive out the anti-national privileged circles from their positions of power. To do this is the legitimate right of the Korean people and no one can bar them from this act. This is why the struggle for Korea's reunification is a liberation struggle to safeguard the sovereigny of the nation and a just patriotic struggle to realize great national unity.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK, proceeding from this stand, has consistently put forward proposal for reunification based on the three principles of independence, peace and democracy. The July 4 joint communique, the five-point policy and the five-point national salvation program so far set forth by the Government of the Republic are all based on the three principles.

A dialogue between north and south should be realized because without a dialogue peaceful reunification cannot be attained. The Government of the Republic has always kept doors open for a dialogue.

Five years have passed since the dialogue was suspended. In order to resume the discontinued dialogue, it is, first of all, necessary to override the causes of the suspense. The north-south talk which started in 1972 was originally intended to embody the fatherland reunification policy laid down in the July 4 joint statement.

As the talk proceeded, however, it became clear that the south Korean side had no intention for the reunification. While showing a positive stand in abstract terms, they took a negative posture under the pretext of "being premature" when it came to the stage of implementation. In June, 1973, they put forward, after all, a proposal that both north and south Korea "enter the UN simultaneously". This is a policy designed to create "two Koreas".

The dialogue proposed to be resumed by Pak Jung Hi is a dialogue for division, one intended to rig up "two Koreas". It would be betrayal to the national desire to open a talk with the Pak puppet clique which have neither competence nor intention to reunify the fatherland.

A north-south dialogue in the true sense of the words will be resumed only when democratic political forces or forces wishing for reunification in the north and the south respectively promote the dialogue. If the present south Korean "regime" changes its anti-communist policy to a policy of alliance with communism and its division policy to a policy for reunification. This will also lead to the resumption of the dialogue.

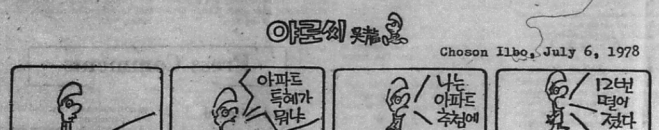
The U.S. and Japanese forces are the major elements opposed to the reunification of Korea. In order to peacefully settle the Korean question, the present armistice agreement between the DPRK and the U.S. should be replaced with an everlasting peace agreement.

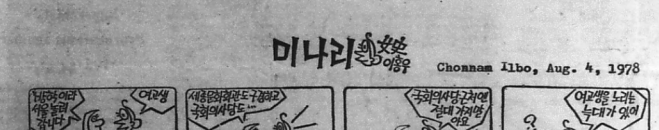
S. Korea Today in Cartoons

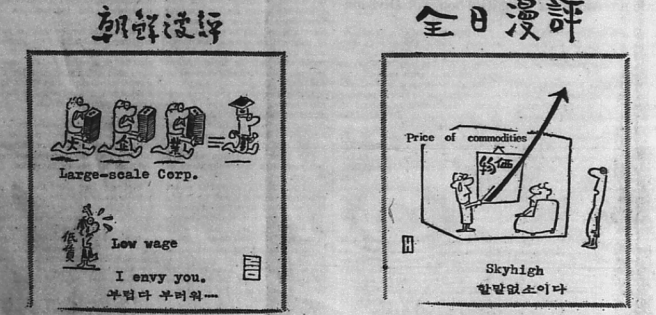
The south Korean people are angered by the soaring prices of commodities, which is by-product of the so-called "high growth of the economy" and also by many recent scandals, including the "preferential apartment allotment scandal" and a "sex scandal" involving a representative of the ruling "Democratic Republican Party," who raped high school girl students.

South Korean cartoons bitterly criticize the Pak junta's propaganda on the "high growth of the economy" and social injustice.

▲ ▲







Female Workers Disclose:

Suppression of Union Movement

The following is a translation of a document describing suppression of female-leadership union movement which was issued by the Dong-Il Textile Co. Branch Union of the south Korean National Textile Union on Feb.24, 1978:

☆ ☆

How it began

On February 18, 1978, the Dong-Il Textile Branch Union announced a general assembly of the union, in accordance with Union Law, Articles 18 and 20. Included in the announcement were a notice of the election of representatives and a list of eligible union members. The company management started to interfere with the union's move, complaining about the membership list. The National Textile Union and local police supported the management, betraying the workers' expectations.

Management distibuted leaflets and pamphlets

On February 13, the management had mobilized staff and white-collar employees to distribute to the workers during factory hours a pamphlet called "What Is The Industrial Mission Aiming At?" (see following article), by Hong Ji Yong, which branded UIM as a communist group. In response to this move, the male workers of the factory joined the campaign, spreading leaflets with such titles as "Our Legitimate Demands" and "We Must Do Something about Our Branch Union", both signed by a woman worker, Park Bok Rye. Both leaflets openly charged UIM as being a communist group. Such an open challenge on the part of management over against the union of the company is still causing serious confusion amongst the workers.

Management agitates and coopts workers

The management was becoming frantic to destroy the union. Upon realization of the difficulties in mobilizing workers for its anti-union campaign, management rented a room in the Min-Hwa Inn (Rm. 105), 27 in Hyung-dong, Choong-ku, Inchon (tel. Inchon 3-1538), to use for this campaign until the end of the assembly period. The workers were brought into the Inn on various pretexts and reasonings such as for safety education, a farewell party for recently resigned (fired?) workers, and Q.C. activities.

Mr. Han Soon Im, former branch union head of Bando-Sangsa Co, was planted at the Moon-Hwa Inn waiting for those workers to attend the anti-UIM campaign. Mr. Han was quoted as having said, "The Dong-Il Branch Union is linked with a communist organization, and you must listen to management." "I myself was a member of a UIM team earlier, but found out that they are led by communists. Therefore do not associate yourself with them nor meet any of the members of UIM." Of course such allegations were groundless, aimed at crushing genuine union activities. Han further appealed to the workers to cooperate with management, rather than siding with the union.

It was when the workers started to protest to Han about his charges vis-a-vis the union that a group of gangsters, disguised as employees of Moon-Hwa Inn, dashed into the room and attacked the workers violently. A number of women workers were forcably kissed, having their lips bit by the assulters and being wounded seriously. The scene soon turned into a shambles with the cries of the workers mixing with the vulgar outbursts and shouts of the gangsters. The staff of the Inn watched the whole happening, without any move of reporting the matter to the police.

National Textile Union siding with the management

In a time of oppression, during which this branch union underwent tremendous suffering, the National Textile Union sided with the oppressors-management and the local authorities. It advised the Dong-Il Branch to postpone the scheduled assembly and hence the election of officers, even after such announcements had been made officially.

The National Union explained to the chairperson (a woman) of the Dong-Il Union, who protested the advice to postpone, that a petition for postponement from Dong-Il members, signed by Ms. Park Bok Rye and two others, had been filed. But the National Union refused to present this document when requested.

Incident of excrement-spreading and police inaction

In spite of the threatening and fear, and union decided to hold the election as scheduled. At five o'clock early in the morning of February 21, the member workers of the Dong-Il Union began to assemble to elect their representatives. They could hardly believe what they saw that early morning. The staff and male workers siding with the management, some of them half-drunken, were already in action. The union office room and its equipment had been smashed by clubs and steel bars, and the ballot box had also been destroyed.

Then the men started grabbing the women workers, beating them (with fists and kicking them. Then they began to empty buckets of excrement, rubbing it into the workers' clothes, onto their faces and into their mouths, all the time with their own hands in gloves. Policemen had been brought to the spot earlier, obviously by management, and saw the whole scene from the beginning. But they did not move even a fingertip. Naturally, the women workers being beaten pleaded to the police for help. But the police, instead of rescuing them, shouted back for them to be quiet.

This early morning scene was truly deplorable, not only for the union movement in Korea but also for the future of the nation as a whole.

Aftermath

The local union movement is up against an alliance between management, police and even national union(s). Some local members received deep cuts on their hands requiring up to five stitches, from flying glass. Some fainted, and some were seriously beaten. Even having paid such a high price in casualties, the election of the representatives of these workers has had to be postponed indefinitely.

The rule of law has never been established in this country, and the police by no means serve as a protector of the law. What is deplorable is that the police sided with the oppressors over against the weak but legitimately organized women workers.

Economic High Growth' Myth (1)

Failure of "Export Expansion Policy"

The south Korean Pak junta supported by the United States and Japan has been campaigning in recent years to persuade all who would listen that a "true miracle" has taken place in south Korea. "High economic growth" is said to be taking place in what they call the "land of miracles of the Han-gang River."

However, most recently, it faced a serious failure in its "export promotion" policy, which has punctured completely its "high economic growth" propaganda.

△

From this point of view, the People's Korea will give our readers a brief account of the "myth or reality" of south Korea's "economic success" in serialized articles, starting from this issue.

Follow the subjects of the articles: 1)Failure of "Export Expansion Policy; 2)Growing Trade Deficit; and 3)People's Living on the Verge of Collapse:

△

During the past ten year period (1967-1976), the south Koreans are said to have gained some successes in economic growth, if measured only in terms of export figures. During this period, the export value increased about 22 times and by the end of 1977, south Korea's export reached $10 billion, which the junta cites as the most significant illustration of its "high economic growth."

The Pak junta has institutionalized "export-oriented" development as an economic system by faithfully following the capitalist doctrine that "export is the engine of growth." (Charles Kindelberger) Following this basic policy, the south Korean economic planners have been blindly relying on the bourgeois economic theory that export figures and GNP are an index to economic development.

The junta's export policy, generally, is aimed at obtaining foreign currency to further expand state power and to win the confidence of foreign governments whose military and political support is needed to preserve its dictatorial power. For its part, the dictatorship guarantees a continuous supply of cheap and skilled labour, the basis of its ability to borrow large sums of money in international markets in order to prop up export industries.

However, "export-oriented" economic growth fueled by foreign capital investments does not necessarily strengthen the national economy but contrarily, it will strangle the development of a national economy. Thus, the system itself is beset with a structural contradiction: contradiction that the more it exports, the less benefit it can funnel to the national economy as a whole.

This year, the Pak junta set out to achieve a $12.5 billion export target. However, exports began to decrease suddenly in the first half of this year.

The July 26 issue of the daily "Tong-A Ilbo" said that exports recorded $5,715 million during the first half of this year, up 26.5 percent over the comparable period of last year but that in July, exports began to decline and recorded only $581 million, 56 percent of the target set for July. It indicates only 5.6 percent gain over the same month of last year, the daily said. As a result, the junta admits that this year south Korea may not be able to achieve the so-called "export target."

In particular, exports by general trading corporations in the first half of this year recorded only $1,563,-275 million, 28.9 percent of this year's target.

This failure in "export promotion" policy issues from the essential character of the "export-oriented" development policy.

Totally Depends on Foreign Capital

The "promotion of export" so noisily advertised by the Pak junta is nothing but "promotion" of colonial trade by foreign monopoly capital including U.S. and Japanese.

The 1978 edition of the south Korean Hapdong Yearbook reveals that from 1959 through July 1977 foreign capital amounting to $8,750,000 was introduced into south Korea not including direct investments which amounted to $986,620,000. These total $10,737,120,000. U.S. economic assistance in 1950-1976 totaled $6.3 billion according to the U.S. State Department. The overall figure for this period is $17,237,120,000 in one or another form of foreign capital. In detail, the foreign capital dependency rate of 25.6 percent in 1965 doubled in 1971 to 47.9 percent and tripled in 1976 to 77.1 percent. Taking into consideration all these facts it has been estimated that the foreign capital dependency rate will reach 90.0 percent by 1981.

South Korea will also require an additional foreign capital of $12,422 million during the period of its fourth 5-year plan, 1977-1981, for its economic and financial survival.

It must also be noted that in the past few years exports by foreign firms in south Korea rapidly increased. For instance, foreign firms accounted for 53.3 percent of the total export in 1972; 63.9 percent in 1974 and it is apparent that it will be further increased in the future, in proportion to the increasing rate of foreign capital dependency.

A typical example is the bonded processing export, one of the main forms of south Korea's export trade.

No country or colony includes bonded processing trade in its exports. However, the Pak junta includes in south Korea's total exports profits made by foreign monopolies through bonded processing trade to cook up false export statistics.

The foreign monopolies in the Masan Free Export Zone (MFEZ) carried home $3 million of super profit in 1975 and $8,400,000 in 1977 through this kind of trade.

To ensure foreign support and success in export, the junta creates a "favorable environment" for foreign capital, that is, it creates privileged conditions for foreign capital including allocation of materials, human and financial resources for foreign enterprises.

Low Wage

On the other hand, in the name of GNP growth and "promotion of economy" whereby only the few rich in power and foreign firms prosper, the south Korean labour force has been systematically victimized by exploitation that is becoming politically institutionalized.

South Korean workers' income from their wages is the only and most important source of their income. Therefore, wage levels will serve as a reliable index by which one can measure the standard of living of the south Korean people.

In this connection, the daily "Hanguk Ilbo" July 7, 1977, said:

According to statistics available from the Office of Labor Affairs, 60.6 percent of the workers in manufacturing industries earned less than 30,000 *won*, roughly equal to $62 U.S. dollars per month in 1977. In fact, 77.2 percent earned less than 40,000 *won* ($8). The "Average National Monthly Minimum Living Expenses" were estimated at 83,230 *won* ($172) in 1976, for a family of five.

Another source, "The Bank of Korea," reported that the average earning power of workers in manufacturing industries was 38,376 *won* in 1975. (This figure is much higher than the figure given by other sources, i.e. 25,000 won.) Taking into consideration the long working hours on 6 days of the week, the average wage will come down to 31 cent per hour in U.S. money. (The junta is attempting now to implement a minimum wage of 30,000 *won*) (the south Korean "government"-controlled English daily "Korea Herald," May 25, 1978).

"Promotion of export" trumpeted by the Pak junta aims to prolong their remaining days in the embrace of the foreign monopolies as a reward for filling their pockets at the expense of the people and to get as much funds as possible for speeding up war preparations by selling off all the material and manpower resources of south Korea.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office 5, Tsukudo Horikawa-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (203) 0681-4. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)